its of the Constitution, and no farther. Up to that they will hold to a rigid accountability all those representatives coming from the free States who undertake to ascrifice the opinions of the people on the question of slavery, either in this or in the other House. That, sir, is a feeling which is exceedingly misunderstood, and not less misrep-

A word as to the remark of Mr. Hale respecting the resolutions passed in the Northern States on the subject of slavery. We have no doubt that within two or three years past, the majority of those passing them have really approved the sentiments therein declared. They have not been guilty of hypocrisy, nor do we understand Mr-Hale to make such a charge. But we certainly agree in the opinion that there has been too little resolution in such resolutions; and our reason for believing this is, that the Legislatures affirming strong anti-slavery doctrines, have not generally selected, as United States Senators, men earnestly devoted to the establishment of the supremacy of those doctrines. How is it that, until the last Congress, the dead calm of the United States Senate, in relation to the domination of the Slave Power, was almost unbroken? How is it that, until this year, scarcely a protest has been raised sgainst the intolerable monopoly of all the influential committees by the Slavery men?

- Similar comments might be made on the conduct of the Whigs and Democrats of the North, in generally electing men to the House of Representatives, more devoted to ordinary party issues than to the great issue presented in the resolutions of their popular Conventions. In view of such facts, Mr. Hale was justified in saying that there was little resolution in all these resolutions. Had the professions of Northern men been followed up with corresponding action at the ballot box, the Slavery Question would have been settled long ago, so far as the action of the General Government was concerned. It is the inconsistency, vacillation, party spirit, want of fidelity to themselves of the non-slaveholding citizens of the country, that has emboldened the slaveholders, and given them such a control over the action of the Federal Government, that the serious attempt now to release it from their grasp, is supposed by not a few to be shaking the Union to its foundation.

NEW YORK AND SLAVERY-EXTENSION.

Governor Fish, of New York, devotes a large portion of his message to the discussion of the Slavery Question. He lays down some sound principles, and shows ample reasons for resistance to the extension of Slavery. But, after a careful search, we can find no distinct recognition of the power and duty of Congress to prohibit by positive enactment Slavery in the Territories. He insists that the Territories are free-that the Mexican law excluding Slavery therefrom is still in forcethat New York cannot give her assent, and Congress ought not to give its sanction to the extension of Slavery into them-and that California, having organized a State Government, Interdicting Slavery, ought to be admitted into the Union. These positions embrace the entire practical ground taken by Governor Fish, which is thus defined in his own language :

"The people of California have recently taken initial steps toward admission into the Union as a sovereign State. By the Constitution which they have adopted, they have embodied in their organic law the probibition of slavery or involuntary servitude. And a petition was presented to Congress, during the past winter, in behalf of a portion of the people of New Mexico, asking for the establishment of a Territorial Government, which should protect them against the institution of domestic Slavery. The voice of the people of Calmestic Slavery. The voice of the people of Gal-ifornia has thus been expressed in favor of Free-dom; and there is little room for doubt that New Mexico sympathizes in sentiment with California. Congress cannot, without a transgression of its constitutional powers, establish Slavery within this Territory; nor can it, without the violaterritory to which it has acquired the title, refuse admission to the new State, or sountenance or sanction, in any way, the introduction of Slavery within the territory. And without the sanction and the assent of Congress, these newly sequired territories are secured to Freedom, and must re main, as they now are, exempt from the institu-

main, as the state of the Legislature of the "The emphatic voice of the Legislature of the State of New York, expressed in the resolutions passed at their last two sessions, and the nearly unanimous sentiment of the people of our State, under no oiroumstances, will have declared that, under no circumstances, will their assent be given to the extension of Slavery into these territories, from which it is now exclu-

Examine carefully these paragraphs, and you find no affirmation or recognition of the right and duty of Congress to interdict Slavery. The burthen of them is, that these territories are already secured to Freedom, and that Congress cannot, without a transgression of its constitutional powers, sanction or countenance in any way the intraduction of Slavery therein.

Well-this is the ground of General Cassthe ground of Non-Intervention-nothing more. nothing less. The Slaveholders have no dispute with Governor Fish, for they do not ask that Congress sanction or countenance the introduction of Slavery into the Territories-all they demand is, that it abstain from any positive interdiction, and this the Governor does not claim, or even allude to as right or expedient.

The resolutions proposed in the Senate of New York, by Mr. Geddes, "the able and faithful Whig Senator from Onondaga," as the Tribunstyles him, are marked by the same fatal defect. The first recognises the duty of Congress to pass a law to suppress the slave trade in the District of Columbia. The second recognises the duty, not of positive interdiction of Slavery in the Territories, but merely of resistance to its extension by all "constitutional measures," without specifying whether the Constitution authorizes positive prohibition-and instructs the New York Senators in Congress-not to vote for the Wilmot Provise or to use their efforts to procure the passage of a law prohibiting Slavery in the territories, butmerely to resist all attempts to yield to Slavery any part of the territories, however small, and by whatever pretence of compromise. Mr. Dickinson would be greatly relieved by the passage of such a resolution. He could pursue precisely the course he has always pursued, without violating his instructions. He could vote against the introduction of the Wilmot Proviso in any territotorial bill, without transgressing one jot or tittle of his instructions In fact this second resolution may receive the support of every Hunker in the Legislature, without thereby subjecting himself to the charge of inconsistency.

We regard the resolutions as intentionally evasive, and cannot believe that the majority of the members will countenance such an attempt to impose sound for substance upon the People.

Resolved. (if the Assembly concur.) That as the Federal Constitution was formed and adapted expressly to secure the blessings of liberty to the people of the United States and their poster-Senators in Congress are hereby INSTRUCT-

are hereby instructed and our Representatives requested to recist all attempts to yiel to Slavery any part of such territory, however small, and by

whatever pretence of compromise.

"Resolved, (if the Assembly concur.) That the territory lying between the Neuces and the Rio Grande and that part of New Mexico lying east the Rio Grande is the common property of the United States, and that our Senators in Congress are instructed and our Representatives are re-quested to use their best efforts to preserve the same as such common property, and to protect it from the unfounded claims of the State of Texas, and prohibit the extension over it of the laws of

ture of the State of New York has learn-b great satisfaction that the people of Cal-phan, Breckinridge, Mason, and Brauner.

" Resolved, (if the Assembly concur.) That the Governor be requested to forward copies of the foregoing resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress."

THE PRIVILEGES OF POSTMASTERS.

We are pleased to see that the Postmaster General shows a disposition to give such a construction to laws relating to the Post Office as to promote the great object of that Department of the public service-the spread of intelligence among the People.

The following letter from the Second Assistant Postmaster General, in reply to an inquiry propounded by the editor of the New York Mirror, shows that Postmasters may frank the moneys of subscribers to newspapers :

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

Appointment Office, December 31, 1849. Sin: The Postmaster General, after careful consideration of the question as to the right of Postmasters that have the privilege of franking to frank letters to publishers of newspapers, cov-ering money for subscriptions or the names of subscribers, has decided that, when the Postmas-ter is agent for the publisher, he has the power to frank such letters, and his agency will be pre-sumed from the fact that he franks them. A no Postmaster has any authority to frank these no Postmaster has any authority to frank these control of the proper to regard him as acting in that cipacity when he so conducts, until information is received to the contrary. In doing this business, the Postmaster must be regarded as entirely the agent of the publisher, and not of the Department. Very respectfully, &c.

FITZ HENRY WARREN.

H. Fuller, Evg., Editor of the Murror, New York.

H. Fuller, Esq., Editor of the Mirror, New York. We may well presume that the increase in the circulation of newspapers, resulting from this liberality on the part of Postmasters, will amply repay the slight additional cost on the increased amount of ranked letters.

We have been asked whether Postmasters have the privilege of writing to publishers for back numbers of newspapers, without charge. We views." understand that they have.

KENTUCKY.

Governor Crittenden in his annual Message nounces his position and that of Kentucky, in support of the Union, amidst all perils.

I can entertain no apprehension for the fate of such a Union.

"The approach of any danger to it would be the signal for rallying to its defence—the first moment of its peril would be the moment of its rescue. I persuade myself that there will be found in Congress, on the exciting subject which has given rise to the late agitation and alarm, wise forbearance and a wise patience that will secure us from dauger; and that the very men who, in the heat and contention of debate, have spoken

most boldly the language of defiance and menace to the Union, will not be hindmost in making sacrifices for its preservation. "The Union has further security in the parental care and guardianship of its present illustri-ous Chief Magistrate; and far above all other securities, it has the all-powerful public opinion

accurates, it has the all-powerful public opinion and affections of the people.

"To Kentucky and the other Western States in the valley of the Mississippi, the Union is indispensable to their commercial interests. They occupy the most fertile region of the world, eloquently described by a celebrated foreigner as the most magnificent abode that the Almighty ever prepared as a dwelling place for man.' These States, already populous and productive, are rapidly increasing, and in no long time must become the most populous and productive portion of the United States. They are remote from the sea; and to enable them, with any advantage, to disconnections of the sea pose of their boundless productions and purchase their supplies, they will require the use of all the channels and avenues of commerce, and of all the markets, ports, and harbors from Boston to New Orleans. Under our present Union we enjoy all hese facilities, with the further advantage of a maritime force capable to protect and actually protecting our commerce in every part of the

"Disunion would deprive us, certainly to some extent, and most probably to a great extent, of those advantages and of that protection. I cannot enlarge on the subject. A moment's reflection will show the ruinous consequence of disunion to the commerce of Kentucky and the other Western States. The most obvious considerations of interest combine, therefore, with all that are more nobler and more generous to make the Ruinous only an object of attachment but of ration, in advance, of the unalterable determination. Inion not only an object of attachment but of

necessity to us. "Kentucky is not insensible to the causes which have produced so much sensibility and iritation with her brethren of the Southern States, nor is she without her sympathies with them. But she does not permit herself to harbor one thought against the Union. She deprecates disunion as the greatest calamity-she can see no. remedy in it—none, certainly, for any grievance as yet complained of or to be apprehended."

In the Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature, on the second instant, Mr. Simms offered the following resolutions, (in keeping with the Union sentiments of Governor Crittenden's Message, as published above.) and moved their reference to a select committee.

" Resolved, That the union of sovereign States of the Republic is the only sure foundation of its strength and greatness, and to the American patriot is nearer and dearer than any local, sectional, or fractional interest, whatever, arising from geographical divisions or party feuds, and that every fort to dissolve it is at enmity with the principles of the Revolution, and is totally destructive of our highest social and political happiness-to our naional prosperity, and to our well-earned fame.

"Resolved, That the union of these States was cemented in revolutionary blood, and is above all price, and that Kentucky will stand by it as the most sacred duty, while she remembers the strug-gles of '76, and the parting admonitions of the Father of his Country.

"Resolved, That we have full confidence in the

patriotism of our Senators and Representatives in Congress assembled, and that upon this question will be true and unyielding in their devotion to the Union."

Some discussion sprung up on referring the esolutions.

Mr. Hooe said he hoped it was not the intention of the gentleman who offered the motion to commit the House against instructing the Senators of Kentucky. He did not wish to be trammelled by the declaration that we had the fullest confidence in their opinions and patriotism. He knew that the people of Kentucky felt a deep interest upon this subject, and because of the efforts of Northern men to trample upon the rights of the Southern portion of this great Confederacy—he believed the people required their Senators in Congress to vote against the abolition of Slavery in the Dis-trict of Columbia, and against the Wilmot Proviso. as being unconstitutional and inexpedient. He said that it was understood in the country that Mr. Clay had identified himself with the friends of the Wilmot Proviso; that he [Mr. Clay] had written a letter, which had been published, in which he had declared his opposition to the ex-tension of Slavery; also, that Mr. Underwood was charged by some as occupying the same posi-tion. He (Mr. Hooe) thought the voice of the people of this State should be heard upon these questions. He was no Disunionist.

Mr. Simms said he did not intend the resolutions he had the honor to offer as sanctioning any opinion our Senators might entertain in regard to the great questions which were now agire and our Representatives are requested to use their best efforts to procure the passage of laws that will effectually and forever put an end to the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia.

"Resolved, (if the Assembly concur.) That the determination indicated by the Governor's Messages and the resolutions of the Legislatures of various of the slaveholding States, and by the Representatives of such elected in Congress, to extend domestic Slavery over the Territory acquired by the late treaty of peace with the Republic of Mexico, we feel bound to oppose by all constitutional means—and our Senators in Congress stitutional means—and our Representatives of the question of disunion should are hereby instructed and our Representatives. see the lines of party obliterated, and even the parties themselves dissolved and scattered, than that the anion of the States should be dissolved. knew the discussion was premature, yet he would say that he desired no censure on the South, or any other section of the country; but from what-ever quarter the question of disunion should come, whether North or South, East or West, he was prepared to censure any man or set of men who advocated a dissolution of the Union.

Mr. R. F. Baird said he regarded the fate of some such resolution as a test question, in declaring the sentiments of the people of Kentucky in regard to the union of the States. The resolution now before the House said nothing about the Wilmot Proviso. Mr. Baird said he believed the people of Kentucky desired the integrity of the people of Kentucky desired the integrity of the Union to be preserved, no matter what laws Congress might pass. He repeated the assertion, that no law Congress would pass would drive the people of this State from their position on this subject.

The resolutions were then referred to a select

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK.

The Legislature of New York has had the ubject of Slavery under discussion in both branches. All the propositions in relation to it in the Assembly have been referred to a Select more open and daring; and the incredible activity of the agents of that Power leads to the concluence, the Whigs voting to refer them to the Committee of the Whole. If the object he to secure a united expression of opinion, the former disposition of the question is preferable.

On the 9th the Select Committee of the Senate, to which had been referred the resolutions introduced by Mr. Geddes, reported in favor of them, with certain important modifications. A correspondent of the New York Evening Post says-

"The language of the resolution in relation to the Territories merely instructed our Representthe Territories merely instructed our Represent-atives to resist all attempts to yield to slavery any part of such territory, which left our Senators to wait until the South should prepare positive laws to establish slavery in the Territories, and then to resist them. This apparent evasion called out some harsh comments from the Free Democrats. Mr. Geddes himself, it appears, has receded from the position, and the substituted resolution of the nittee, of which he is chairman, closes in these

Our Senators in Congress are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their best efforts to prohibit by positive enac ment the extension of slavery over any part of such territory, however small, and by whatever

pretence of compromise.'
"This is more intelligible language. The resolution which declared the territory lying between the Rio Grande and the Nueces to be the property of the United Sware, nor within the boundaries of Texas, and that it should be preserved apart, has been altered so as to read thus That our Senators in Congress be instruct-

ed, and our Representatives requested, to resist firmly and to the utmost of their ability, and by such positive legislation as may be necessary, the such positive legislation as may be necessary, the
extension of Human Slavery, or the jurisdiction
of Texas over any part of New Mexico.'

"Both these modifications have been suggested
by the Evening Post, in its comments upon these
resolutions. But the amended resolutions still
fail to speak of the abolition of slavery in the
District of Columbia, and of the admission of

slave States. For this, I presume, among other reasons, Mr. Stanton, the minority of the comand stated that he would hereafter present his

MASSACHUSETTS.

The language of Governor Briggs of Massachusetts, in his late annual message, is very explicit on the Slavery Question. He closes his remarks on it as fellows:

"The people of Massachusetts, come what may, will be faithful to the Constitution and the Union. Her patriotic statesmen helped make that Constitution, and her citizens agreed to and adopted it. She would not knowingly withhold or violate any right secured by it to any citizen or section of the untry.
"Her opinions upon the subject of slavery have

been known to the world from the time of the Declaration of Independence to the present time. "As a member of the Union, she leave slavery where it is left by the Constitution, that is, within the limits of those States where it Whilst it is clear that Congress has no right to pass over the limits of a State to interfere with the institution of slavery within it, it is equally clear that no State has the right to push the institution beyond its own limits, into and over the territory of the Union where it does not

"Entertaining no doubt of the constitutional power of Congress to exclude slavery from its own territories, and believing that such exclusion is demanded by the highest principles of morality and justice, she never can consent to its extension over one foot of territory where it now is not. It the other free States concur with her in this resolution, the thing will be done, and consequences be left to themselves."

MARYLAND.

Governor Thomas of Maryland seems disposed for "resistance at all hazards and to the last ex- and the following votes were cast for other pertremity." In reference to the Territorial Ques- sons:

"Non-intervention is all the South has ever asked, and, however reasonable the request, it has been, more than once, coolly, if not indignantly, refused. The time for reason and argument ration, in advance, of the unalterable determination of this State, in the event of the passage by Congress of the 'Wilmot Proviso,' or any similar scheme, to make common cause with the South, and to resist to the end the execution of a measure so palpably violative of her rights, and so pregwith injustice, disgrace, and degradation

PENNSYLVANIA.

Governor Johnson of Pennsylvania thus defines

his position on the Great Question. "No disturbance is contemplated of their rela tions therewith, in States where it now exists. Holding their slaves by compromise and concession, it would involve on our part a breach of faith and an interference with the sovereignty of sister Republics to intermeddle with their social policy, or to controvert the legality of their domestic relations. Whatever injury may be inflicted on Northern interests from the jealousies incident to the existence of the institution and the efforts to prostrate free labor, a sacred regard for our pledg-ed faith admonishes us to suffer, rather than attempt reformation where our authority will not be acknowledged. The extension of the evil beyond the present limits discloses a very different feature. The consent of the free States of the Union to its further progress would evince an ignorance of their true interests, of the rights of justice and humanity, and an indifference to the character and dignity of their common country. When these are implicated, it is an abandonment of duty to compromise."

VERMONT CONVENTION .- The Convention to amend the Constitution of Vermont assembled at Montpelier on the 2d of January. A correspondent of the New York Evening Post says that three parties showed themselves-Whigs, Free-Soilers, and Democrats; that, on balloting for President, the Whigs c st 91 votes, the Democrats 30, the Free-Soilers 114; and that on the 11th ballot, by the aid of some Whig votes, Thomas Bartlett, Jun., a moderate Free-Soiler, was chosen.

PITHY .- Mr. Doty, in a letter to the editor of the Wisconsin, states very pithily his reasons for not supporting Mr. Cobb for the Speakership: " 1. That Mr. Cobb is in favor of the extension

of slavery to territory now free.

"2. That he is opposed to appropriations for the improvement of Harbors on the Lakes, and of the navigation of rivers. 3. That his nomination was made by a miner

ty of the Democratic members of the House-viz: 42-the whole number being 116." Sensible and sufficient.

A GLIMPSE AT THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The telegraphic report of the steamer Canada's ews is as follows: LIVERPOOL, December 29, 1849.

Cotton has advanced one farthing on general

descriptions since the departure of the last steamer. Fair Uplands sell at 63/4d, Mobile 64/4d, and Orleans 63/4d, with au uphoid tendency.

Wheat has advanced two pence per 70 pounds. Fine brands American flour were selling at 25s.; rdinary, 23s. 6d.

Corn, white, was bringing 29s. to 30s ; yellow

The bullion in the Bank of England is seventeen millions of pounds sterling—a fact unpre-cedented in the annals of the Bank. REBELLION IN SERVIA.

The accounts received from Vienna and Berlin, to the 22.1 ultime, state that a rebellion of a formi-dable character had broken out in Servia and Sclavonia. The military along the boundaries are up in arms against the Austrian Government.
The Sclavonian and Servian boundary regiments have revolted, and raised the cordon of the Turkish frontier, so that their rear is fully secured. They are assured beforehand of all support, a circumstance which will complicate the relations already sufficiently complicated between Austria and the Porte. The boundary regiments which have revolted are among the bravest and hardiest soldiers in the Austrian service. The chief move-ment is in the Servian, Peterwarden, and Weteck military districts, which are exasperated at being excluded from the Woodschaft. The military force of the rebels is estimated at 120,000, and is

regiments in Peterwarden, Essey, &c. It is said that Russia has been intriguing to get up this in-surrection, in order to have both Austria and Turkey entirely dependent upon ber-a proof of which is that Russian agitation is daily proving sion that a sanguinary entanglement will speedily eak out between Russia and Turkey. The Prince of Servia has already refused to pay the tribute due to the Porte, of 34 000 ducats, and the arming of all male adults is being carried on with the greatest possible activity, without any one knowing where the arms come from.

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS - FIRST SESSION.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1850. SENATE.

The Senate did not sit to-day. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House made three trials to-day to elect a Clerk, (18th, 19th, 20th.) On the last trial, the vote stood-

Thomas J. Campbell -John W. Forney -Solomon Foote P. B. Pringle

The following is the vote in detail:

For Mr. T. J. Complell .- Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Andrews, Ashmun, Baker, Bennett, Bokee, Bowie, Breck, Briggs, Brooks, Burrows, Chester Butler, Thomas B. Butler, Ca-bell, J. P. Caldwell, Calvin, Campbell, Casey, Chandler, Clarke, Clingman, Coloock, Cole, Conger, Conrad, Corwin, Crowell, Deberry, Dickey, Dixon. Duer, Duncan, Alexander Evans, Nathan Evans, Ewing, Fowler, Freedley, Gentry, Go'de-now, Gott, Gould, Grinnell, Halloway, Hampton, Hay, Haymond, Hebard, Henry, Hilliard, Hous-ton, Howe, Hubbard, Hunter, J. L. Johnson, Kerr, Daniel P. King, George G. King, James G. King, John A. King, Marshall, Matteson, McGaughey, McKissock, McLean, McQueen, Meacham, Moore, Morehead, Morton, Nelson, Newell, Ogle, Orr. Otis, Outlaw, Owen, Phonix Pitman, Putnam, Reed, Reynolds, Risley, Rock. well, Rose, Rumsey, Sackett, Schenek, Scher well, Rose, Rumsey, Sackett, Schenek, Scher merhorn, Schoolcraft, Sheppord, Silvester, Spald-ing, Sprague, Stanly, A. H. Stephens, Thaddeus Stevens, Taylor, John B. Thompson, Thurman, Toombs, Underhill, Venable, Vinton, Wallace, Watkins, White, Williams, Wilson, Winthrop.

and Woodward. For Mr. J. W. Forney-Messrs. Albertson Ashe, Averett, Bay, Bayly, Beale, Bissell, Becock Bowdon, Bowlin, Boyd, Albert G. Brown, William J. Brown, Buel, Burt, J. Cable, George A Caldwell, Carter, Cleveland, W. R. W. Cobb Daniel, Dimmick, Disney, Doty, Dunham, Ed-mundson, Featherston, Fitch, Fuller, Gerry, Gilmore, Gorman, Green, Hackett, Hall, Hamilton, Hammond, Haralson, Isham G. Harris, S. W. Harris, T. L. Harris, Hibbard, Hoagland Holliday, Holmes, Inge, Andrew Johnson, R. W. Johnson, Jones, Kaufman, La Sere, Leffler, Littlefield, Job Mann, Mason, McClernand, Mc Donald, McDowell, McLanahan, Robt. M. Mc-Lane, McMullen, McWillie, Meade, Miller, Morris, Morse, Olds, Parker, Peaslee, Peck. Phelps Potter, Powell, Richardson, Robbins, Robins Ross, Savage, Sawtelle, Seddon, Frederick P Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Stetson, Strong Sweetzer, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, James Thompson, William Thompson, Walden, Walde, Wellborn, Whittlesey, Wood, Young and Howell

For Mr. Solomon Foote .- Messrs. Allen, and Horace Mann. For Mr. B. B. Feench - Messrs. Bingham, Booth Durkee, Harlan, Julian, Preston King Tuck, Wilmot, and Root. For Mr. P. B. Prindle.—Mr. Giddings.

Mr. Campbell having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared by the Speaker duly

Two attempts were then made to elect a Sergeant-at-Arms, without success. On the last trial. Newton Lane of Kentucky, the caucus Democratic candidate, received SS votes; Samuel W. Giddings of New York, the Whig candidate, 61 votes;

kee, Giddings, Julian, P. hing, Wilmot, and

For M. J. A. Rodgers — Messre Alston, Dickey, Gentry, Haymond, Watkine, and Williams. For Mr. G. C. Washington.—Ashmun, Bowie, Breck, Cabell, Alexander Evans, Gripnell, Henry, Holmes, Houston, James L. Johnson, Kerr, orehead, Stanly, John B. Thompson, Toombs,

Wilson, Morton, and Shepperd.

For Mr. H. Walbridge.—Messrs. Bingham, Dis ney, Doty, Morris, Olds, and Wood.
For Mr. J. E. Dow.-Messrs. Booth, Carter, Cleveland, Andrew Johnson, Waldo, and Peck. For Mr. J. Morss .- Messrs. Brooks, T. B. But ler, Clarke, Conger, Nathan Evans, Gott, Hil-liard, Horace Mann, Marshall, Meacham, Newell,

Owen, Vinton, and Winthrop. For Mr. A. W. Fletcher .- Mesers Campbell and Schenck. For Mr. N. W. Adams .- Mr. Crowell. For Mr. J. B. Mower - Messrs. Nelson, Phoenix,

Taylor, and Underbill. For Mr. R. R. Shekell .- Mr. Root.

On the first trial, Mr. Shekell received the eight

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1850, The Senate did not sit to-day, and the House did nothing but try to elect a Sergeant-at-Arms.

On the first trial, the vote stood S. M. Giddings -Newton Lane George C. Washington Hiram Walbridge W. Fletcher John A. Rodgers -(No choice.) On the second-S. M. Giddings received Newton Lane Jesse E. Dow R. R. Shekell Jacob Bigelow

The Southern Democrats, finding it useless to attempt electing Mr. Lane, his name was withdrawn by Lynn Boyd of Kentucky. Several persons were then nominated, motion

to adjourn and for a call of the House alternating rately for this season, and in a short time we with each other for at least an hour, at last oblig- shall know with some precision the extent of this ed the House to adjourn.

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1850.

SENATE. Mr. Pearce presented the credentials of Thoma G. Pratt, recently elected Senator from Maryland. Mr. Houston submitted a preamble and resolu-

tion, affirming the want of power in Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery in the States or Territories of the United States, the right of the People of the Territories to settle the question for themselves, and the duty of Congress to receive States into the Union, north or south of 360 30', whether they shall establish or probibit sla-

Mr. Douglas submitted a resolution, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of retroceding to Maryland that portion of the District lying beyond the corporate limits of Washington.

The Senate then took up the resolution offered by Mr. Phelps, to suspend the operation of the provise to the act of 1849, limiting the expenses of collecting the revenue. A debate ensued, in which the necessity of reducing said expenses was admitted on all sides.

Mr. Dickinson moved the following substitute, which was adopted-yeas 27, nays 27-the Vice President giving his casting vote in favor of the amendment:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Represent-atives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, until specific appropriations are made by law, the proviso to the 4th section of the act of 34 March, 1849, be suspended: Provided, nevertheless, That in the mean time the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs shall not exceed such sum per annum as was expended for exceed such sum per annum as was expended for said purpose during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1848, together with such sums in ad-dition as may be paid into the Treasury for dray-age, cartage, labor, and storage. The Senate, after going into Executive session

hourly swelled by descritions from the Austrian on Ru'es. It reconnaended the adoption of the have been given by the Society of which he was \$554,679; while the expense of transporting the rules of the last Congress, with about twenty amendments.

The following rule, with an amendment, which s inserted in brackets, was adopted :

"In all cases of election by the House, the Speaker shall vote; in other cases, he shall not [be required to] vote, unless the House be equally , or unless his vote, if given to the minority, will make the division equal; and in case of ch equal division the question shall be lost."

The report was subsequently discussed at large, Mr. Vinton delivering a speech in favor of restricting debate in Committee of the Whole to the particular subject under consideration.

The discussion was discursive and irregular, and the House, without making further progress, adjourned.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1850.

Mr. Foote's resolution, affirming the policy of providing Territorial Governments for California, Descret, and New Mexico, was taken up, and on motion made the special order for next Monday. Mr. Foote announced that it was the intention of General Cass to deliver his views on the occasion.

The joint resolution to suspend for a limited time the proviso of the act limiting the expenses of collecting the revenue, was taken up and agreed to.

Another resolution was adopted, appropriating \$500 to the former Chaplain of the Senate for his services at the extra session.

The rest of the day was principally devoted to the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Bradbury, calling upon the President for information concerning the causes of removal from office, a motion to lay the resolution on the table having failed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House made three in fectual attempts to elect a Sergeant-at-Arms., On the 4th, Giddings received 100 votes, Dow 52, Glostbrenner, of Pennsylvania, 40. The Democrats then began to change their votes, until the latter was elected by a mojority of two.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The New York Tribune has news from California two weeks later, up to December 1st, brought by the steamer Unicorn. The following are the mportant items

The canvass of votes cast at the State election shows that about 15 000 were given in all—a smaller number than that of the citizens entitled to vote, and much smaller than was antigipated. Peter H. Burnett is elected Governor, and John

McDougal Lieutenant Governor.

The members elect to the U.S. House of Representatives are George W. Wright and Edward All these gentlemen are Locofocos. Of the complexion of the Legislature or the prospect as to the candidates for United States Senator there

is nothing decisive to be added to the advices by the Panama, which were up to November 15. Mr. G. W. Wright, one of the Congressmen elect from California, is quite a young man, who kept the Gosnold Houseat Nantucket a few years since. He went to San Francisco from that place, on the breaking out of the gold fever, and has been very successful in speculating in real estate. The prices of vegetables here are enormous wing to their scarcity; and, in fact, the neces saries of life generally are much higher than they were at this time last year.

Heavy boots are now selling at San Francisc at the rate, almost unimaginable to any one but a Californian, of ninety-six dollars a pair.

The growth of this city is still without parallel, even in the records of magic. It now numbers twenty thousand regular inhabitants, to say nothing of the vast number of its transient popu-

lation.

Labor is becoming constantly cheaper at San Francisco, on account of the great number of persons coming down from the mines to spend the winter, and seeking occupation in every department of industry.

The quantity of gold dug still continues to increase. The yield of the river bars is great;

they are as rich as ever. Companies are now formed to work the strata of quartz, which are very rich in gold. Tests which have been made in San Francisco give from one dollar and a half to three dollars' worth of gold from every pound of quartz.

CINCINNATI CORRESPONDENCE.

CINCINNATI. Jag. 10, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era:

As your columns are crowded just now, and long articles have to "bide their time," I shall be brief and to the point, touching upon matters only of most immediate interest.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION met on the 8th, at Columbus; and yesterday, upon the 6th trial, voting viva voce, Reuben Wood, of Cuyahoga, was nominated their candidate for Governor, at the election to be held in October next. On the last trial, Wood had 164 votes, Bartley 113, Lowe 20. Every county in the State was represented, except Lawrence. A better selection, aside from political considerations, could hardly have been made. Judge Wood has been for a long term of years on the Supreme Bench, and for some years the Senior Justice. For legal acquirements, dignity, and weight of character, and acquaintance with all the great interests of the State, he stands deservedly high. His party has not for many years presented a candidate for this office who could command personally to such a degree the respect of intelligent and impartial men of all parties. The nomination, too, is a politic one, calculated to secure the Anti-Slavery votes on the Reserve, which were found necessary to secure the election of Governor Ford, who is

put the troublesome questions to General Cass at Cleveland, which led to the "noise and confu-

from the same section. It was Judge Wood who

sion " since made so memorable. THE PORK SEASON has nearly closed. About 380,000 hogs have been cut up in this city and Covington. The total last season was 410,000. Such conflicting reports have gone abread, as to the number slaughtered here annually, the Chamber of Commerce has taken measures to ascertain the number accubranch of our trade. From various towns in Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky, we have advices of great quantities of pork having been put up, which tends to retard the continued increase of the trade at Cincinnati. At Louisville, including Jeffersonville, something over 160,000 have been slaughtered. Most of the season the prices have ranged below \$3, but within the last two weeks they have gone up, and as high as \$3.37 and \$3.40 have been given for heavy hogs. A statistical article on this important branch of West-ern trade shall be furnished for your columns in

I had intended, before this time, and must not further delay, noticing

THE COLUMBIAN. s new literary paper, lately commenced here, of the largest size, and remarkably handsome appearance. All attempts heretofore made to establish a journal purely literary and of high charprise is in good hands, with sufficient capital, and promises to succeed. The proprietors have determined to make a good paper, such as shall challenge and command, when its merits become known, the support of the friends of a pure and elevated literature. No pains or expense have been spared in the typographical department; the execution in this respect is almost faultless, it is decidedly the most beautifully printed sheet it is decidedly the most beautifully printed sheet in the whole West, and very few at the East can compare with it. The editors have secured a good number of able contributors and foreign correspondents; and literary ability, good judgment, taste, and dignity, have thus far characterized its columns. It is perfectly free from the light, trashy reading, the startling romances and weak sentimentality, with which the numerous so-called literary papers of the day abound, and may be compared, more than with any other, to the "Home Journal" of Morris and Willis. The enterprising and gentlemanly conductors of the Columbian have made truly a magnificent paper; and any of your readers, East or West, who are disposed to encourage them, cannot do better than to subscribe. It is published by Shattuck & Far-

I. M. PPRKINS

MOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was occupied through the day in the consideration of the report of the Committee highest respect for his character and memory

postor, the Relief Union, of which he was President, and the Young Men's Library Ascociation, of which he was a liberal patron. These are not mere empty formalities in fulsome praise of the dead; we all feel them to be the honest expression of esteem for a good man. A more amiable and benevolent man-one more fully exhibiting the Christian temper in all the relations of life, could hardly have been taken from our midst.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Boston, January 12, 1850. MR. EDITOR: In the absence of news, both general and local, the papers of the city are engaged, tooth and nail, in wordy conflict on the question, to which half of the nineteenth century the present year belongs, or whether the Christian era dates from the hour of the Saviour's birth, or one year from that time. More than a week has been spent in discussing this important matter in vain, and the opposite parties have arrived at such a pitch of excitement, that they cannot even agree -differ!

The Grand Jury, which was empanelled some lays ago, and had already disposed of over ninety indictments, was yesterday brought to a sudden stand by the discovery that one of the jarors was an alien, and had never complied with the naturalization laws, which incapacitated him from serving on the jury. In consequence of this, a new juror has been chosen. Fortunately for justice, this discovery was made before any imporant cases had been reached; for, had the trials come on, and the flaw been subsequently ascertained, the criminals would have been entitled to their liberty, no doubt much to their own sur-

Within a few weeks, quite a number of cases of small pox have appeared in the city, several of which have proved fatal. Four deaths are reported from this disease in the list of deaths for last week. At a stated meeting of the District Medial Society for this city, held on the 29th ultimo, valuable paper was read by Dr. John D. Fisher, on the subject of vaccination; after which, a discussion took place among the members relative to at \$11, and prime at \$8.50. No change in beef or the protective power of vaccination, and the utility of re-vaccination. Valuable statistics were given, and a large amount of experience related, going to show that a thorough inoculation of vacsine virus was, in almost all cases, effectual protection against the variolous disease; that this protection continues for an indefinite length of time. varying with the individual; and that, when lost, it may be re-acquired by a fresh inoculation. In view of these facts, therefore, it would appear advisable for every one occusionally to submit to the peration of re-vaccination, in order to insure

their safety against one of the most loathsome and

fearful scourges of the human family. The annual address of Mayor Bigelow gives ome interesting details in reference to the common schools of this city. There are 197 of these schools at present sustained at the public expense. and containing over 20,000 pupils. The sum paid out of the Treasury during the year, for instruction, school houses, repairs, &c, amounts to \$334,114 In addition to the pupils in these hools, it is estimated that there are about 2,000 n attendance on private schools and academies. A good story is in circulation, concerning the y marshal, Mr. Tukey. It would seem that. as this functionary was wending his way to the "Neck," one afternoon last week, with a view to check, if possible, the fast driving and racing there, he was overtaken by a friend in a sleigh and invited to ride. The offer was accepted, and Mr. Tukey got in. As they approached the racing ground, the gentlemen desired the marshal to take the reins for an instant, until he could put on his gloves. Mr. Tukey readily complied; but scarcely were the reins in his hands, when, at a well-known signal from her owner, the spirited animal gave a bound, and despite city regulations, and the city marshal to boot, away she flew over he course, distancing everything on the track, to the consternation of passers by, and the indigna tion of the police who were stationed on the route to arrest and report the youthful Jehus who should thus transgress the municipal ordinance made and provided against fast driving. The editor of the Boston Chronots eaders this morning, that unless he alters his mind within a few hours, he shall "step out" tomorrow, and allow his paper to expire No reason is assigned for this "rash act." except that he conceives he has a "louder call" in another direction. . The Chronotype has been, in many respects, a valuable paper; keen, racy, unsparing in its censure of what it conceived to be wrong, fearless in defence of right, its loss will be felt, and its influence missed, by a large circle of surviving friends.

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR IN MASSACHUSETTS. On an examination of the votes for Governor, in the Legislature of Massachusetts, last Saturday week, it was found that George N. Briggs had received 54,009; George S. Boutwell (Dem.) 30,040, Stephen C. Phillips (Free Dem.) 25,247. There having been no choice by the People, the Legislature proceeded to elect.

In the Senate, Geo. N. Briggs received 23 votes. and Geo. S. Boutwell 12, (including the Free Soil nembers.) In the House, for Governor, George N. Briggs received 157; Stephen C. Phillips 63; deerge S. Boutwell 59-Geo. N. Briggs and John Reed were duly declared elected as Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of

THE WESTERN DEMOCRATS Were extremely indignant at the conduct of eight Southern Democrats in voting for the Whig candidate for the Clerkship. Mr. Wood of Ohio, the moment the vote was announced, arose and said-

"He was extremely gratified that the Southern Democrats had shown their true principles and position in the result of the last ballot; that he felt relieved; and that a dissolution of all politi-cal connection between the Northern and Southern Democracy ought to take place." Soon after, while nominations were being made

for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms, he arose and remarked-"That he rose for the purpose of nominating nother slaveholder as a candidate for Sergean at-Arms; but upon casting his eye around he could not find one who did not either hold an office or who had not already been nominated; and that he would be compelled to sit down without carrying out his original intention.

Harris, of St. Mary's co., has introduced a bill n the Legislature of Maryland to repeal all laws prohibiting the importation of slaves into the

State. The Baltimore Sun says -". This extraordinary movement will require somewhat stronger arg ments to establish its ex-pediency and propriety than any that occur to us,

As a slave State, Maryland owes it to the citzens of the South to reciprocate privileges indis-pensable to mutual convenience. But several of he Southern States have established restrictions of a kindred character to ours; and it is a fact, that, while they work but little inconvenience, they prove a source of great advantage to the people, in view of the increasing unproductive-ness of slave labor. The course proposed by Mr. Harris is so decidedly in conflict with progressive principles, that we are a little surprised to find a popular representative in such an attitude. For Maryland to entertain such a project is prepos-

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE,-The Pennsylvani a Legislature organized Jan. 2d, at Harrisburg. In the Senste, after eight ballotings for Speaker, 33 Senators being present, Valentine Best (Dem.) of Luzerne was elected by 17 votes to 15 for J. P. Brawley, (also Dem.,) and one for B. F. Streeter. Mr. Best turned the scale by voting for himself. The 15 Whigs voted in several ballets for B. Matthias, Whig, against J. P. Brawley, Dem, (hree of whose party withheld their votes from him.) but finally appeared to have united upon Mr. Best, and thus defeated the caucus candidate. In the House, Jno. S. McCalmont, the Dem. aucus candidate, was elected Speaker by 58 votes o 39 for A. R. Cornyn and 2 for other Whigs. His speech on taking the chair was interrupt by the cry of fire from an adjacent shop. W

Postage - The net postage paid by the free States, in the year 1847, according to a compila-tion which appears in the Troy Budget, was \$1,659,412; and the expenses of transporting the mails in the same States, for the same year was \$1,088,308—leaving a clear surplus to the Depart-

From the slave States, (exclusive of the District of Columbia, where the postage is mostly paid by the Government itself, on franked matter,) the postage received, during the same time, was but

mails therein was \$1,318,541-leaving a defi \$654,462, to be made up by the surplus paid by the free States, and from the Treasury.

New Jersey Legislature.-This body assembled at Trenton on the 8th instant. The officers of last year were generally redected. Among the most prominent questions to be acted upon will be a general banking law; a general railroad law; a law repealing the exclusive privileges of the united canal and railroad companies; a general plank road law; a law allowing seven per cent interest when specially contracted for; the establishing of a free school system throughout the State; general laws authorizing associations for insurance, for mining, and for voting by bal-lot in townships; and a household exemption

DR. SAMUEL B. WOODWARD, formerly the able and popular Superintendent of the State Luna-tic Hospital at Worcester, died at his residence in this town, at 6 o'clock, on Thursday evening. Jan. 3, after an illness of about live weeks. His complaint was a disease of the bowels. His age was 63 .- Northampton Courier.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERTOOL, December 29, 1849. Cotton has advanced 1/4d per pound since the

sailing of the Cambria. The demand for corn is moderate, and the tone the market has improved.

Wheat has advanced 2d. per 70 pounds. Fine brands of American flour are quoted at White corn is held at 29s a 30s, per quarter,

DOMESTIC MARKETS. NEW YORK, January 12, 1850. The flour market is steady. Sales at \$5 a \$5 kg for common Western and State brands; Ohio, \$5 18; Michigan, \$5 25; pure Genesce, \$5 50 a \$5 62 kg; and Southern, \$5 31 a \$5 37 kg. Corn meal, \$2.94 a \$3 Rye flour, \$2.94. Not much doing in wheat. Ohio, \$1.06 a \$1.07 for white; red, \$103 a \$1.05. Genesee, \$1.26 a \$1.27. Corn is quiet and drooping; sales of only

Oats, 34 a 39 cents. Rye, 61 cents. Provisions inactive. Sales of Ohio mess pork bacon. Lard is in good request; sales of 1,600 kegs at 61, a 61, cents per pound.

6,000 bushels, at 55 a 60 cents for new Northern

PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 1850. Flour is quiet; small sales of common Penn-sylvania brands at \$5; and extra, for city use, at \$5.50 a \$5.75. Corn meal and rye flour unchanged.

Grain is rather scarce. Sales of red wheat at \$1 02 a \$1 04, and white at \$1 10 a \$1 14. Corn is quiet; new white, 50 a 52 cents; yellow, 54 a 55 ents. Oats, 33 cents. Rot much movement in provisions. Mess pork, \$11 94; prime, \$487. Lard, 61 a 67 cents, in

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6 Lawyers, Clients, Witnesses, and the Public - Exam

PORTRY.

The Resurrection of the Body. The Sabbath Bell. Eter WASHINGTON, December 27, 1845. Washington, December 27, 1830.

Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its Imment extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

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Last week, Mr. A. called a d expressed his gratitude to me in the warmest manner, said the medicine had saved his life, paid his whole bill, and took six bottles more, and left my office for home, repolcing.

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G. R. GRAHAM, J. R. CHANDLER, AND J. R. TAYLOR, EDITORS.

THE January number of Graham's Magazine—the first I number of the New Volume—is now ready for the mails and for shipments to agents. The Publishers and Kditors, while expressing satisfaction in the extraordinary mucess with which their efforts to elevate the character of the periodical literature of the country have been crowned, respectfully offer a statement of their preparations for the New Volume. It is will known that no other Magazine ever published in the English language has presented such an array of illustrious contributors. Bryant, Cooper, Paulding, Herbert, Longfellow, Hoffman, Willis, Fay, Simms, constitute alone a corpagrader than any ever before suggested for a single work. An examination of our last volumes will show that these distinguished writers have all furnished for this miscellany articles aqual to the best they have given to the world. They, with our other old contributors, will continue to earthe our pages with their productions; and several eminent authors who have not hitherto appeared in our pages will hereafter be added to the list. Of course, therefore, all attempts to compete with Graham's Magazine, in its literary character, will be tunsuccessful. In every department, the highest talent in the country will be emissed, and no effort sparted to maintain its present reputation as the leading literary periodical of America. G. R. GRAHAM, J. R. CHANDLER, AND J. B. TAYLOR,

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